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A 10x10 grid of red 'X' marks on a black background. The 'X's are arranged in a sparse, abstract pattern. The first row is all 'X's. The second row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The third row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The fourth row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The fifth row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The sixth row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The seventh row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The eighth row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The ninth row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The tenth row has 'X's at columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.







A R T Y P I N G

Second Edition

by  
Julius Nelson  
Specialist in Typewriting Education

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Artying Bureau

Copyright, 1940, by  
The Gregg Publishing Company

Copyright, 1962, by  
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Published by  
Educational Publication Division of  
ARTISTIC TYPING HEADQUARTERS  
3200 Southgreen Road  
Baltimore 7, Maryland

Printed in United States of America



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## BORDER DESIGNS

Uses. Border designs, comprising one of the simplest yet one of the most fascinating divisions of artistic type-writing, have a variety of uses. Among the most frequent and appropriate ones are the following:

1. Cover pages for manuscripts, essays, themes, booklets
2. Practically all types of greeting cards
3. Personal and business stationery
4. Programs
5. Menus
6. Stamp album pages
7. Bulletin board notices
8. Landscapes
9. Portraits
10. Silhouettes

Construction. While mainly the capital "X" was used in the construction of the border designs shown on the following pages, almost any symmetrical letter or character found on the typewriter keyboard may be used, either singly or in combination. Sometimes a very pleasing and unusual effect may be obtained by striking over one or more letters or characters over certain parts of the original border design. In the example on the following page, the first border design was constructed by the use of the capital "X" only. The second border design, however, while originally made with the capital "X," was typed over in parts with the capital "M."



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MXM

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Usually the most simple border designs are the most effective. Sometimes, however, in order to focus attention on something contained within the border design, it is necessary to make it a little more elaborate. Some of the typewriter characters which may be used effectively for borders are: e, l, m, o, s, v, w, z, A, E, H, I, M, N, O, S, T, V, W, and \$.

Incidentally, any of the border designs shown on this page and the following pages may be adapted to an 8-1/2 x 11 sheet of paper by merely elongating the horizontal part of the design by typing in more letters or characters. For example, in the two designs at the top of the page merely type 65 "X's" (instead of the 41 "X's" shown above) on pica-type machines and 78 "X's" on elite-type machines. In both cases you will have one-inch side margins.



```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X                                                                 X
X  XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  X
X  X                                                                 X  X
X  X                                                                 X  X

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```

XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX
XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX
XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX

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XXXXX  XXXXX
XXXXX  XXXXX
XXXXX  XXXXX

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XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX
X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X
XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX  XXXXX

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X  X  XXXXX
XXXXX  XXXXX

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  X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
X X X  X X X
  X X  X X X
X X X  X X X

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The three full-page border designs shown on the following pages may all be adapted to 8-1/2 x 11 paper.







```

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XXXXX      XXXX      XXXX      XXXXXX
X  X  XXXXX      XXXXX  X  X
X  X  X          X  X  X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX      XXXXXXXXXXXXX
      X  X  X      X  X  X
      X  XXX      XXX
      X
      X
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X  X  X
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      X  XXX
      X  X  X
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X  X  X
X  X  XXXXX
XXXXXX      XXXX      XXXX      XXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

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## COVER DESIGNS

Uses. The basic difference between a full-page border design and a cover design is the fact that the cover design is usually much more elaborate. For this reason, art-typed cover designs should be used in instances where the number of copies to be used is sufficiently large enough to warrant the extra work. Here are some suggested uses; it would make little or no difference if duplication is by mimeograph, offset, or photoengraving:

1. Yearbooks
2. Magazines
3. Newspapers
4. Programs of four or more pages, the first page of which is used for the cover only
5. Menus (with the same restriction as for programs)
6. Student handbooks or teacher handbooks
7. Pamphlets of various kinds

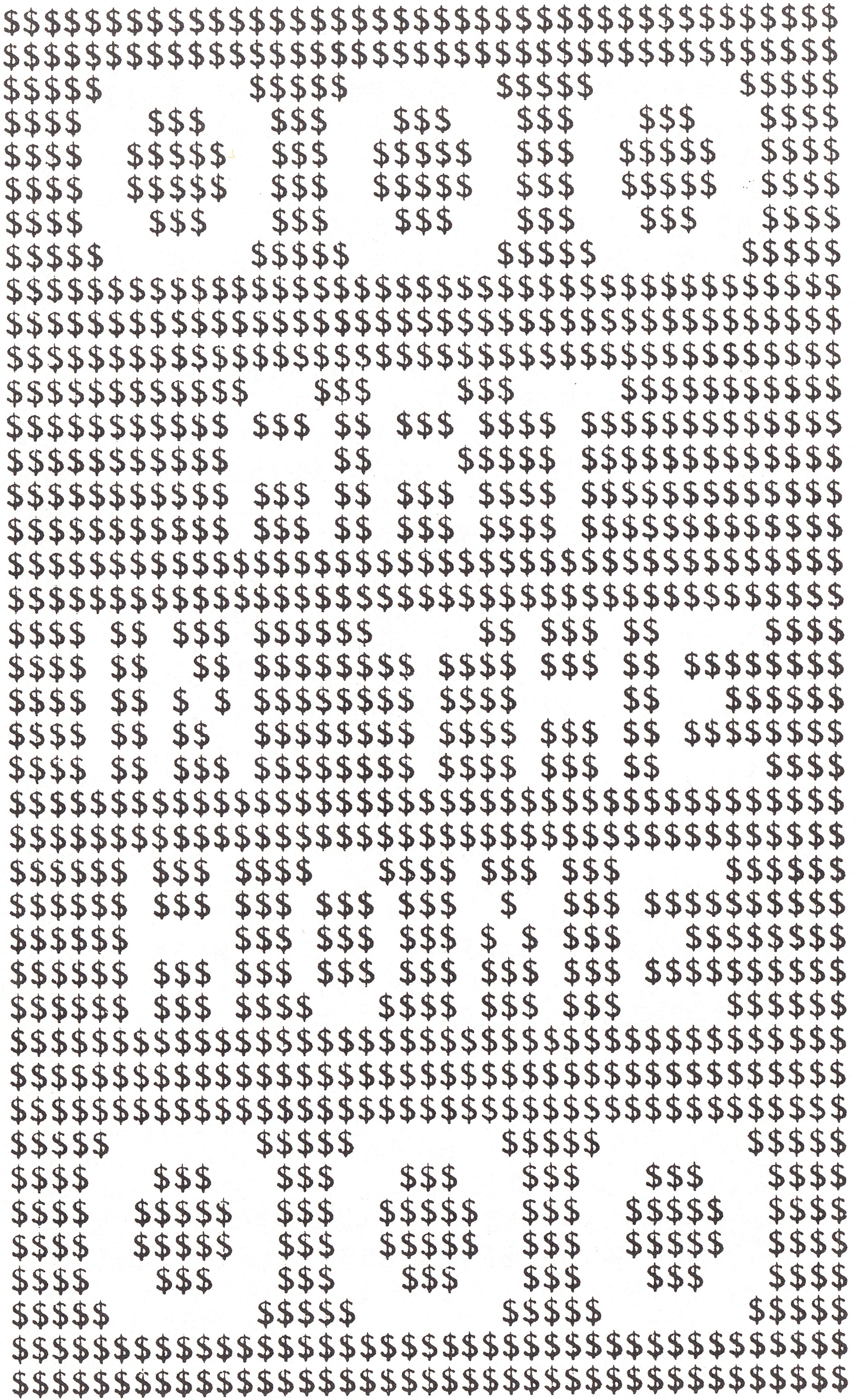
Construction. The same principles described on Pages 3 and 4 for constructing border designs would apply here. If the cover is to be mimeographed, the type should be cleaned and, if necessary, the stencil should be carefully cleaned and preserved for possible future use.

The design on Page 10 shows dark lettering against a white background; on Page 11, white lettering against a dark background; on Page 12, dark lettering against a light background.















## ORNAMENTS

Uses. These comprise a highly interesting yet frequently unused phase of typewriter art. Oftentimes, by placing four identical ornaments (one in each of the corners) of a cover page, for example, it is not necessary to type a border around the sheet, thereby effecting some saving in time. The cover design shown on Page 16 was constructed in this manner. Sometimes a small ornament placed around or on two or four sides of an important word or phrase will call the reader's attention to it; ornaments are, therefore, also a means of emphasis in addition to their decorative value. They may be used to decorate the following:

1. Cover pages
2. Greeting cards
3. Personal and business stationery
4. Programs
5. Menus
6. Bulletin board notices (to attract attention)
7. Slogans, prayers, sayings, etc., that are to be framed
8. Bridge tally cards
9. In place of, or in conjunction with, border designs

Construction. The capital or small letter "x," because of symmetry, can be ideally used for constructing ornaments; other symmetrical letters and characters, such as o, s, v, \*, and \$, can also be used. Ornaments may be made with as little as one stroke or by combining many hundreds of strokes. Many and unusual



types of ornaments may be constructed via the typewriter but are practically impossible of construction with pen and ink because of the exactness of the horizontal and vertical spacing possible on the typewriter; also because the individual strokes from which the ornament is constructed are absolutely identical. (The best free-hand artist may vary individual strokes if he draws enough.) As far as graphic arts are concerned, the typewriter is closest to being mathematically precise.

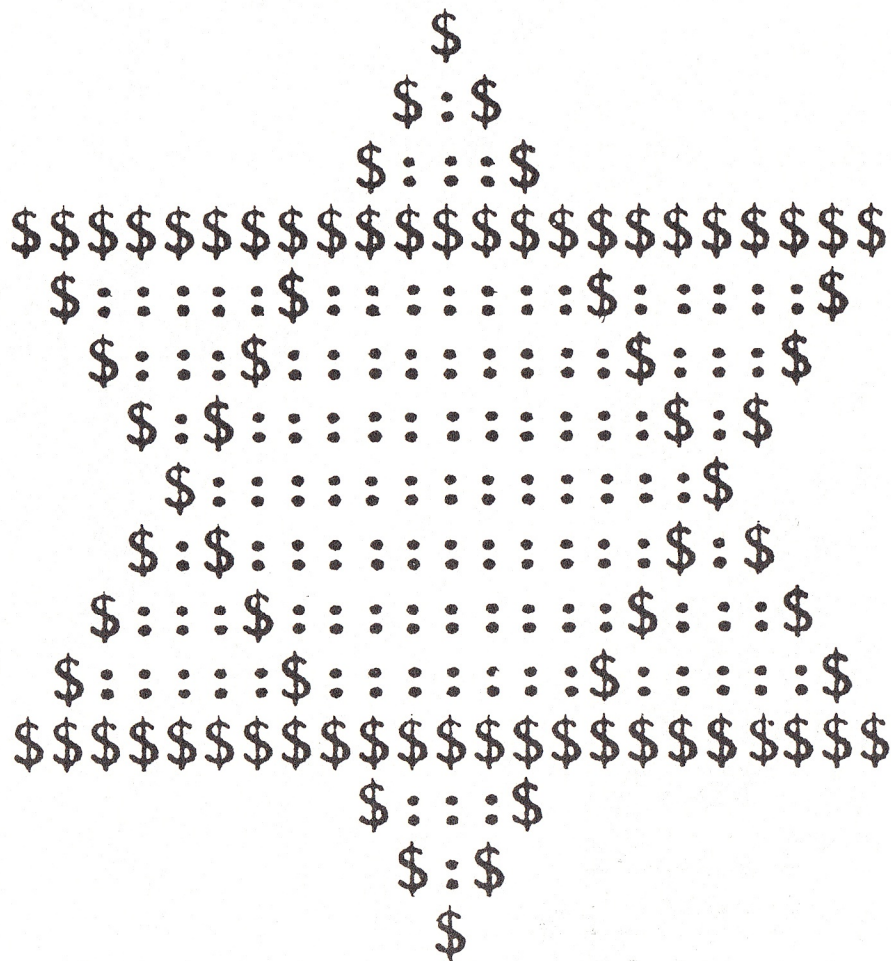
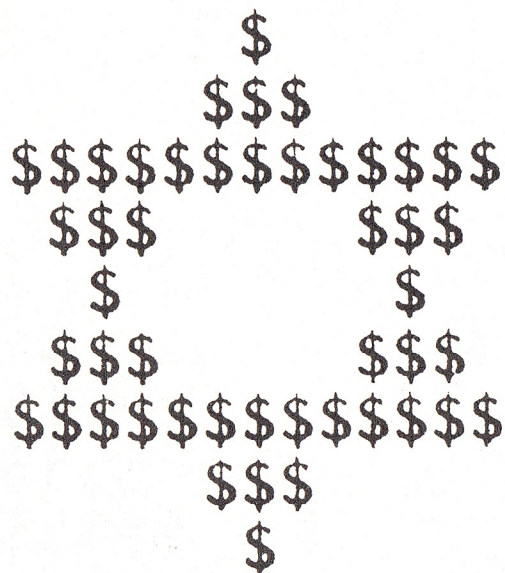
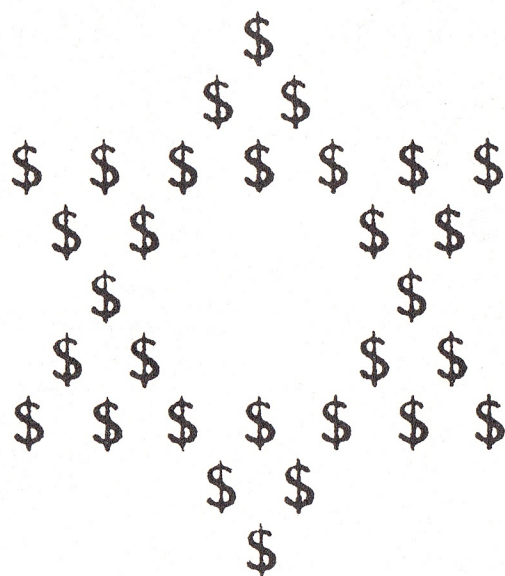
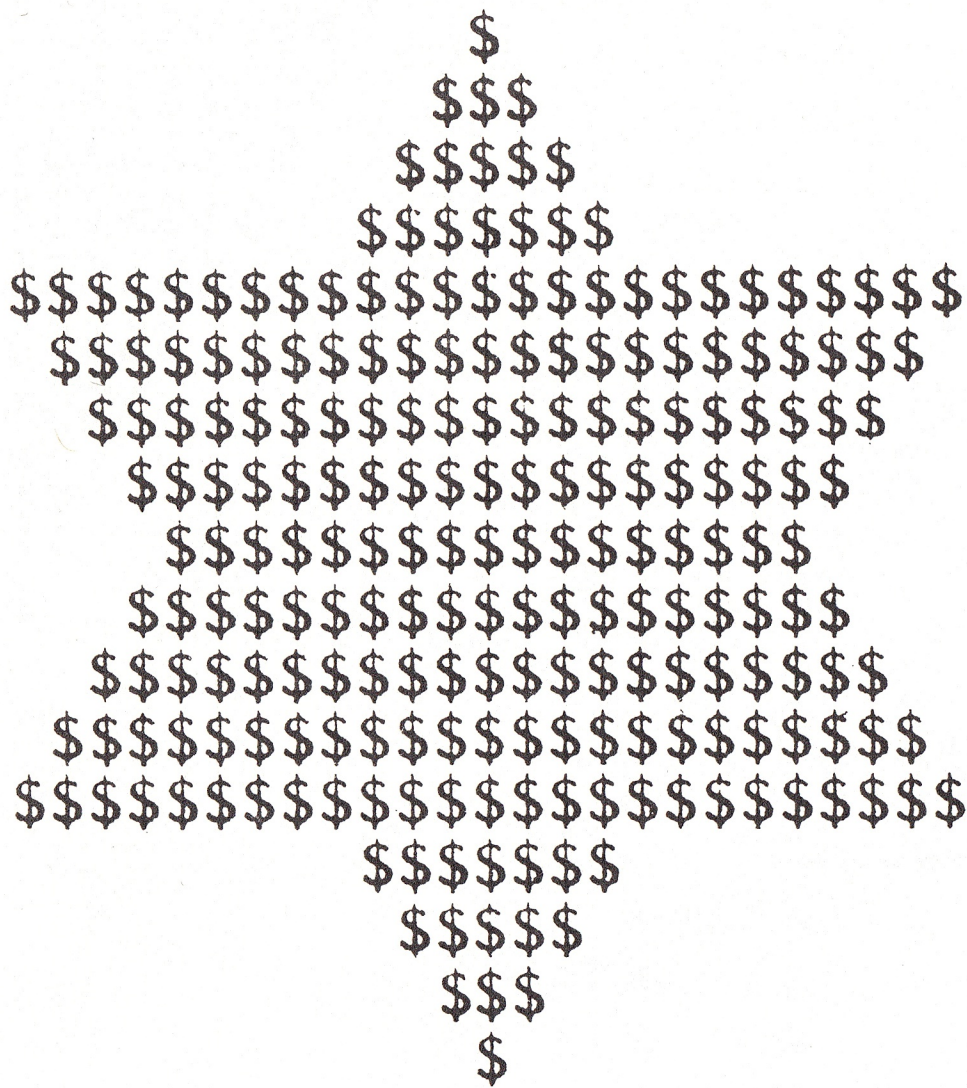
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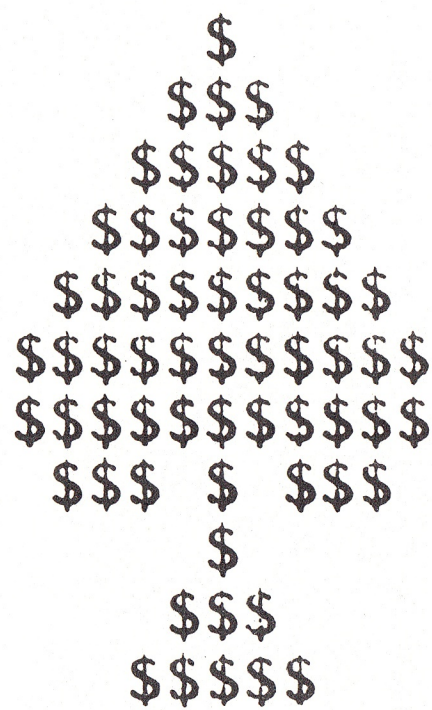
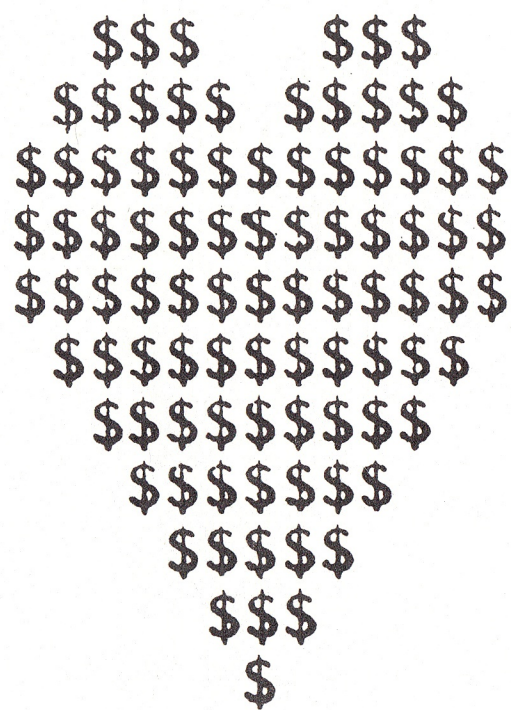
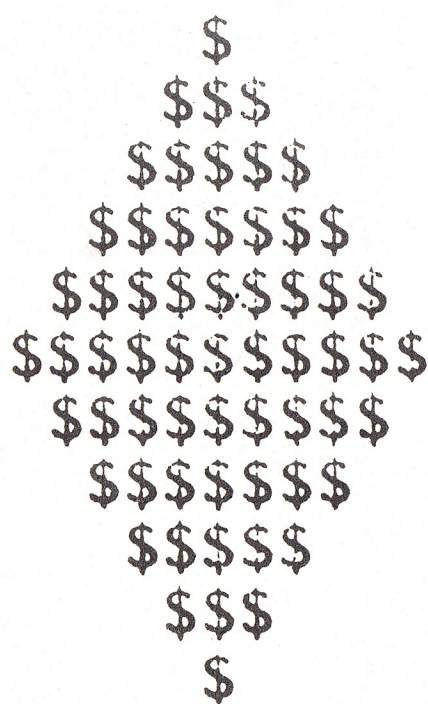
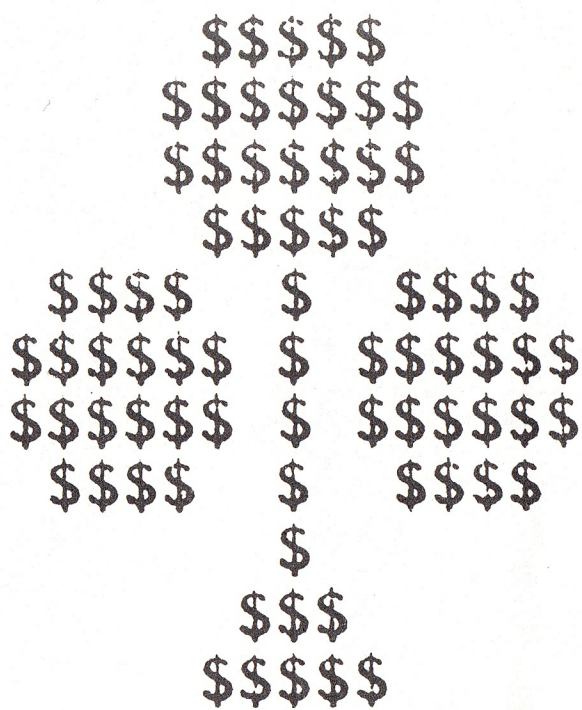


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## ALPHABETS

Uses. One of the most interesting and practical uses of typewriter art is that of lettering. Since there are so many uses for lettering, only the most important of these will be listed. Art-typed lettering has been used as follows:

1. Advertising
2. Circulars
3. Cover pages
4. Envelopes
5. Greeting cards
6. Letterheads
7. Needlework
8. Notices
9. Posters
10. Programs
11. Publications

In addition to illustrating most of these uses in this section (and, while doing so, using a variety of styles), a few brief suggestions for each use are indicated below and on the following two pages.

Advertising. Wide field, offering many possibilities. Will attract attention to much greater extent than ordinary print. Used by mail order firms and advertising agencies.

Circulars. Mimeographed, lithographed, or printed. Used by retailers as an advertising medium.



**Cover Pages.** Adds to salability of books by making their covers attractive. Used by authors and publishers.

**Envelopes.** Prepared in this manner, they are more likely to attract attention. Especially recommended by business-reply envelopes. Used by business firms and individuals.

**Greeting Cards.** Enhance all types of greeting cards - even where the illustration is not art-typed. Used by greeting card manufacturers and by those making up their own.

**Letterheads.** Unlimited originality possible in both business and personal letterheads. Offset and photoengraving may be used to change size where convenient or necessary. Used by business firms, professional men and women, and others.

**Needlework.** Letters are first worked out on typewriter and then used as pattern or guide. May be used for the sampler (cross-stitch) type or otherwise. Used by housewives, homeworkers, and hobbyists.

**Notices.** Used chiefly to attract attention. Used by schools, churches, social organizations, and some business firms.



Posters. May be typed on paper and then pasted on cardboard. If many are to be done, they may be printed from plates. Used by athletic organizations, schools, churches, and business firms.

Programs. Makes a mimeographed program look extremely attractive. Used by schools, social clubs, dramatic societies, and churches.

Publications. This would include newspapers, magazines, and booklets. May be used for the name of the publication, headlines, or subheadings. Used by schools, churches, and many business firms (for their house organs).

Construction. While the variety of alphabets shown in this book are, for the most part, constructed with the use of either the capital "X" or the "\$," this by no means exhausts the possibilities.

This type of lettering has a number of distinct advantages over that executed by hand--whether by pen and ink or by paint and brush. Because of the precision of the typewriter mechanism, greater accuracy, neatness, and symmetry are possible. For example, if letters are to be one-half inch wide and one inch high, all the typewriter artist has to do is to make all letters five characters wide (six if elite type is used) and six spaces vertically. Also, because the



typewriter ribbon is far less likely to smear than ink or paint, greater neatness is bound to be the result. Furthermore, because the sizes of the strokes which make up the letters do not vary, neater and more symmetrical lettering results.

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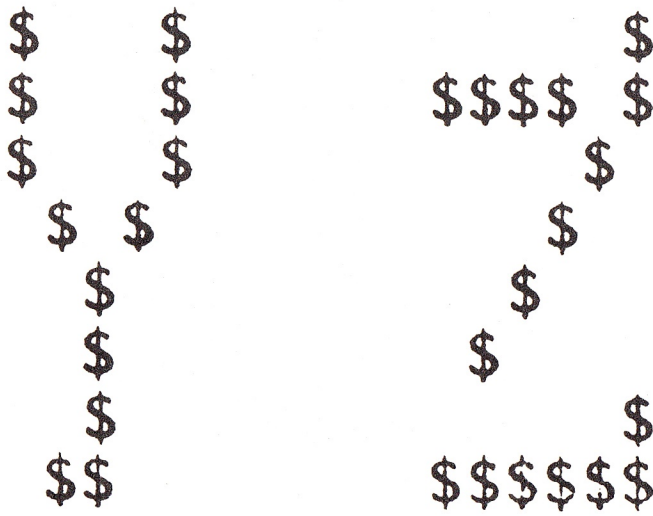




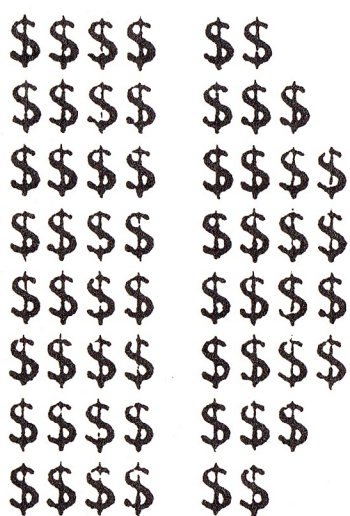
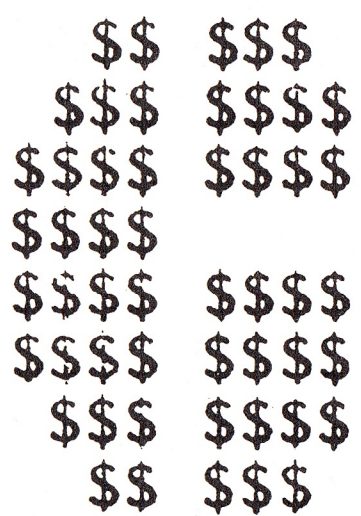
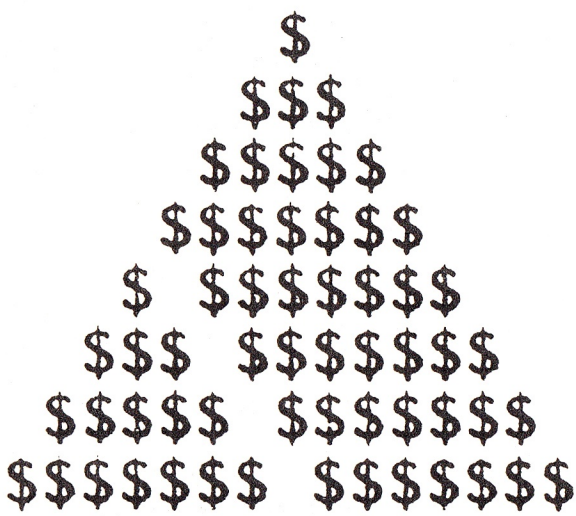


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This alphabet gives a stencil effect.











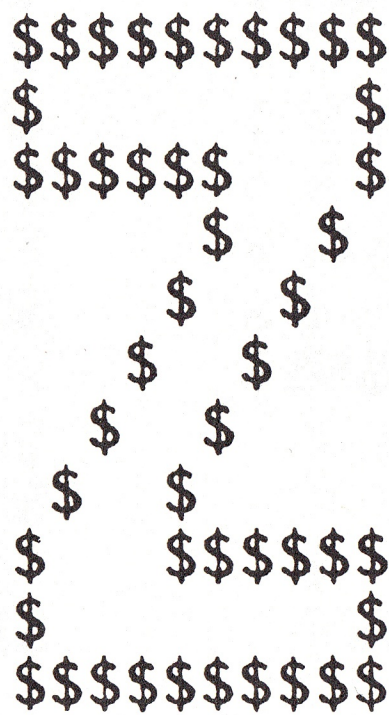
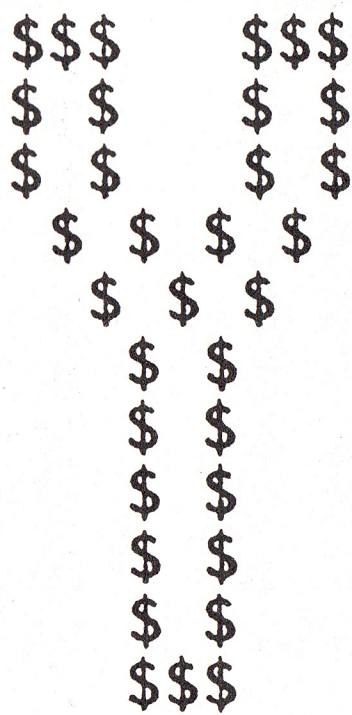
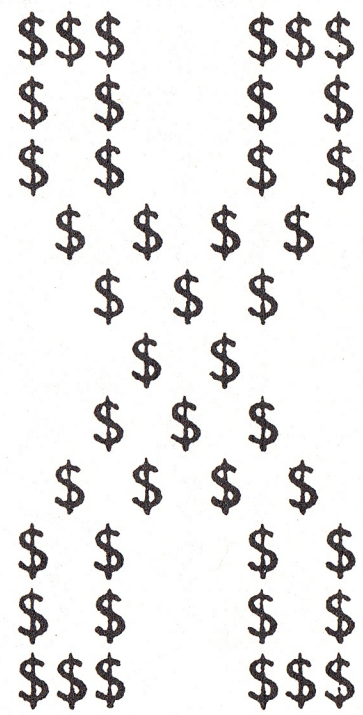
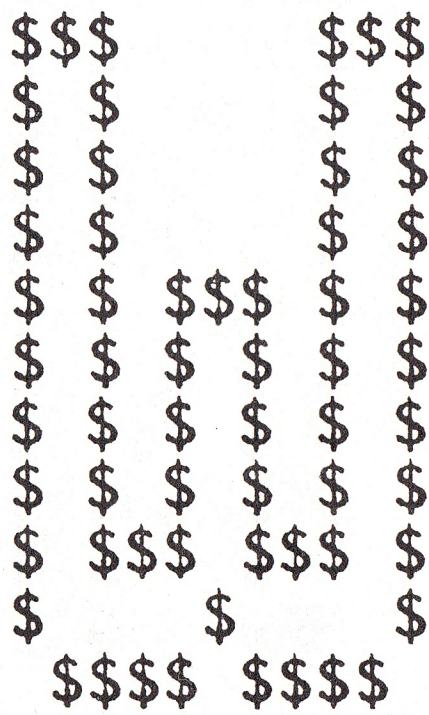
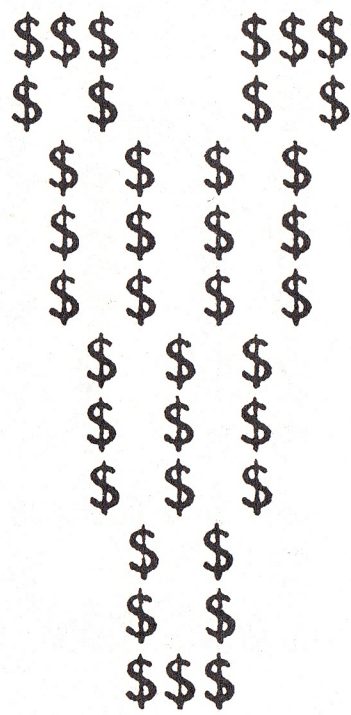
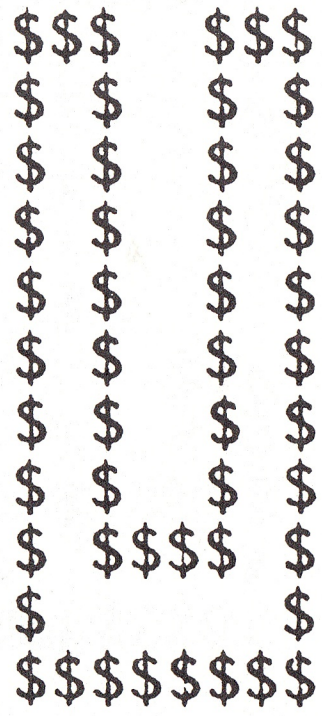
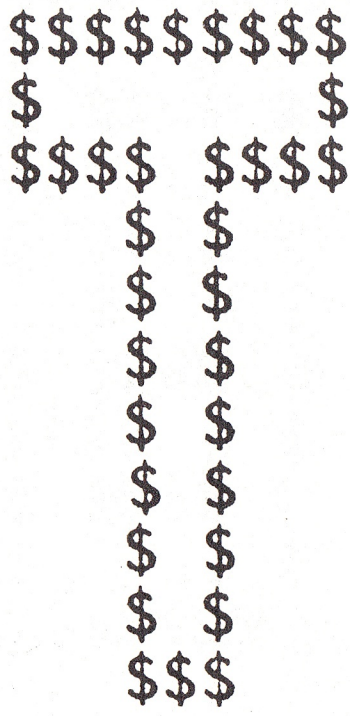














# White Letters Against A Dark Background

(Hold at distance of 6 feet or more to get the proper effect of this style.)

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Underscores, Diagonals, and Parentheses

a b c d e f

g h i j k l

m n o p q r

s t u v w x

y z

5 6 7 8 9 0



## MONOGRAMS

Uses. A typewritten monogram is merely an extended use of one or more typewritten letters. Monograms may be used to personalize stationery - both letterheads and envelopes - and as a pattern to follow when cross-stitching such articles of apparel as blouses, shirts, sweaters, handkerchiefs, and linens in general.

Construction. As far as stationery is concerned, the monogram may be worked out on the typewriter and then an engraving made for use on the letterhead and/or envelope. If desired, no engraving need be made; the monogram may be printed via offset.

If monograms are to be used on wearing apparel or linens, the initials must be worked out on the typewriter first and then used as a guide in doing the needlework. Another method is also available: After the monogram is worked out on the typewriter, an exact copy of this is made by inserting into the typewriter two sheets of typing paper, with a sheet of soft carbon between them - and with the carbon side up. A carbon impression of the reverse of the monogram will appear on the back of the top sheet. Place this sheet on the material you are going to monogram (both on a hard, smooth surface) with the carbon impression against the cloth. Cover the whole monogram with pencil strokes - both up-and-down and crosswise. The monogram will then be transferred to the cloth. With care, you can use the paper several times.



On the following pages will be found three complete sets of alphabets which are especially designed to be used as monograms. On Pages 36-38 is an alphabet style to be used for the first (left-hand) letter of the monogram; on Pages 38-41 is an alphabet style to be used for the second (middle) letter of the monogram; on Pages 42-44 is an alphabet style to be used for the third (right-hand) letter of the monogram. These alphabets are so arranged that, if it is desired, the middle letter of the monogram may be omitted.

Sample monograms, using these alphabet styles, will be found on Pages 44 and 45. In the samples shown, two horizontal spaces have been left between the different letters of the monogram. This may be varied; it is suggested, however, that no more than four horizontal spaces between letters be used, since this will detract from the compactness of the monogram.

Note that an octagon-shaped figure has been used on one of the monograms. Some may prefer such an enclosure. However, the available space should be calculated carefully before attempting to do this.



# Monogram Alphabet Style (Left Hand)

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXXXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXXXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX

XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXXXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX



# Monogram Alphabet Style (Left Hand)

X		X		XX		XXX
X		X		X X		X X
X X		X X		X X		X X
XX XX		XX X		X X		X X
X X X		X X X		X X		X X
X X		X XX		X X		XXXXX
X X		X X		X X		X
X X		X X		X X		X
X X		X X		X X		X
X		X		X X		X
		X		XX		X

XXX		XXX		XXX		XX
X X		X X		X		X
X X		X X		X		XX
X X		X X		X		X X
X X		X X		X		X X
X X		XXXXX		X		X
X X		X X		X		X
X X		X X		X		X
X X		X X		X X		X
X X X		X		X X		X
XXXXX		X		XXX		X
X						

X		X		X		X
X		X		X		X
X X		X X		X X		X X
X X		X X		X X		X X
X X		X X		X X		X X
X X		X X		X X X		X
X X		X X		X X X		X X
X X		X X		XX X		X X
X X		X X		X X		X
X X		XX		XX		X
XXX		X		X		X



## Monogram Alphabet Style (Left Hand)

		X			XX
		X			X X
	X	X		X	X
	X		X		X
	XXX				X
	X				X
	X				X
		X			X
		X			X X
			X		X X
			X		XX

## Monogram Alphabet Style (Middle)

XXXXXX		XXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
XXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXX		X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	X	X	X		X	X
X	X	XXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	



Monogram Alphabet Style (Middle)

XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
XXXX	XXXX	X	XXX	XXXXXXXX
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
XXXXXXXX	X	XXXXXXXX	X	X

XXX		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X		X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X
XXX	XXXXXXXX	X	X	XXXXXXXX



# Monogram Alphabet Style (Middle)

X	X	X	X	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX
X	X	X	X	X	X
XX	XX	XX	X	X	X
X X X	X	X X	X	X	X
X X	X	X X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X X	X	X
X	X	X	XX	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	XXXXXXXX
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	XXXXXXXX	X

XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	XXXXXXXX	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X X X	X	X	X
XXXXXXXX	X	XXXXXXXX	X
X			



## Monogram Alphabet Style (Middle)



# Monogram Alphabet Style (Right Hand)

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXXXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X  
X  
XXX  
X  
X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X  
X  
XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X  
X  
X XX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXXXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X

XXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XX  
X

X  
X  
X X  
X X  
XX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXX



# Monogram Alphabet Style (Right Hand)

X  
X  
X X  
XX XX  
X X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X

X  
X  
X X  
XX X  
X X X  
X XX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X

XX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XX

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXXXX  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X X  
XXXXX  
X

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXXXXX  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X

XXX  
X X  
X X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
XXX

XX  
X  
XX  
X X  
X X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XXX

X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
XX  
X

X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X X X  
X X X  
X XX  
X X  
XX  
X

X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X X  
X X  
X X  
X  
X



## Monogram Alphabet Style (Right Hand)

X		XX
X		X X
X	X	X X
X	X	
	XXX	X
	X	X
	X	X
	X	X X
	X	X X
	X	X X
	X	XXX

## Completed Monograms, Using Styles Shown

```

XXXXXXXX
X          X
    XXX    X    XXX
X  X      X    X  X
X  X      X    X  X
X  X      X    X  X
XXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    X
X  X      X    X    X
X  X      X    X    X
X  X      X    X    X
    X      X    X  X
    X      X    XXX
    X      X
XXXXXXXXX
X          X
    XX    X    XX
    X    X    X  X
        XX    XX
        X    X

```



# Completed Monograms, Using Styles Shown

```

XXXXXXXXX
X
  XXX
X
X
X
X
XXX
X
X
X
  X
  XXX
X
XXXXXXXXX

```

```

XXX
X  X
X  X
X
X
XXX
X
X
X  X
X  X
XXX

```

```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
  X                      X
    X                    X    X
      X                X      X
        XXX            X      X
          X          X      X
            X        X      X
              XX    XXXXXXXX  X
                X    X      X
                  X    X      X
                    X    X      X
                      X    X      X
                        X    X      X
                          XXX  X
                            X    X
                              X    X
                                X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```



## CROSS-STITCH DESIGNS

Uses. The name "cross-stitch," when referring to typewriter art, is just a convenient term to use for designs constructed in a manner which makes it easy to identify all of the letters and characters that went into the design. This is in contrast to the type of design where one or more characters are superimposed for the purpose of shading the design, but where it is often difficult (if not impossible) to determine the characters used and the number of each. It is also possible to shade when typing cross-stitch designs, the techniques of which are discussed in the paragraph headed "Construction."

Cross-stitch designs - whether they are shaded or otherwise constructed - may be used for almost any purpose for which one would use pen-and-ink designs or paint-and-brush designs. If constructed neatly and carefully, they are pleasing to the eye and give a most unusual effect.

Construction. Basically, there are three main kinds of cross-stitch designs made on the typewriter: the silhouette type (usually a solid design, made with but one letter or character); the outline type (usually only the essential features of the design show; may be made with one or more letters or characters); the shaded type (usually shading is accomplished by varying the letters or characters, varying the spacing, varying the color of the ribbon, or any combination of these). Samples of all three of these types are shown on the following pages,



but since the shading technique is a bit more involved, a brief discussion of it follows.

To get shading, we must get contrast by one of the several means mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Note below how we get contrast by varying the letters or characters:

```

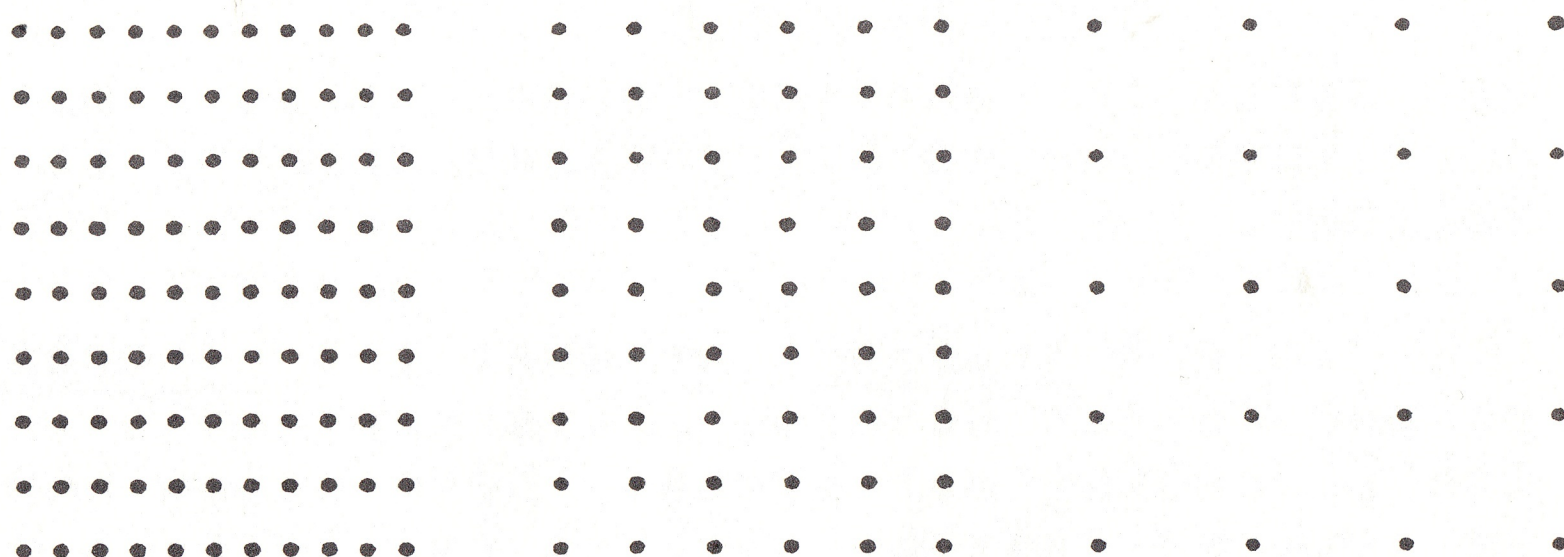
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
::::::::::::::::::::
::::::::::::::::::::
::::::::::::::::::::
WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW
WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW
WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW
OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

```

The typist can apply the above technique almost indefinitely by experimentation and ingenuity. Samples of shaded designs using the above technique will be found on Pages 53 and 54.

In the example at the top of the next page, note how contrast is obtained by varying the spacing between characters both horizontally and vertically. This type of shaded design may be found on Page 55.





Since this book is printed in black only, no contrast examples of varying the color of the ribbon will be shown. However, it must be noted that this technique is used by many typists with quite excellent results. In addition to the usual red-and-black bichromatic ribbon available (which, incidentally, shows good contrast), other bichromatic ribbons such as green-and-brown, red-and-blue, and red-and-purple may be had. Ribbons in other colors are also available.

Until the typewriter artist becomes proficient at shaded designs, it is suggested that he confine his designing to the silhouette-type designs which, as indicated on Page 46, is usually a solid design, made with but one letter or character; or the outline-type design, constructed in much the same manner. The following paragraphs will be devoted to the details involved in constructing such designs.

Let us assume that the typist would like to type a design of the Statue of Liberty. The first thing to do is to get a fairly good picture or drawing of this. Then he should place a sheet of carbon



paper - an unused sheet, preferably - over a sheet of white typing paper. On top of the carbon paper he should place the page or sheet containing the design. Now he should proceed to type over the design, using those letters or characters which will give the best effect (perhaps the X, \$, O, or %). Now he should remove the carbon paper and the clean sheet of paper will have on it a carbon copy of the design. If he wishes to have an original instead of the carbon copy, it will be a relatively easy matter to copy it from the carbon.

It is not usually advisable to proceed upon the construction of a design without careful planning. This may take time, but the result will be worth every bit of the time and effort expended.

Samples of actual designs which were typed by this method are shown on Pages 50, 51, and 52.



[illegible]









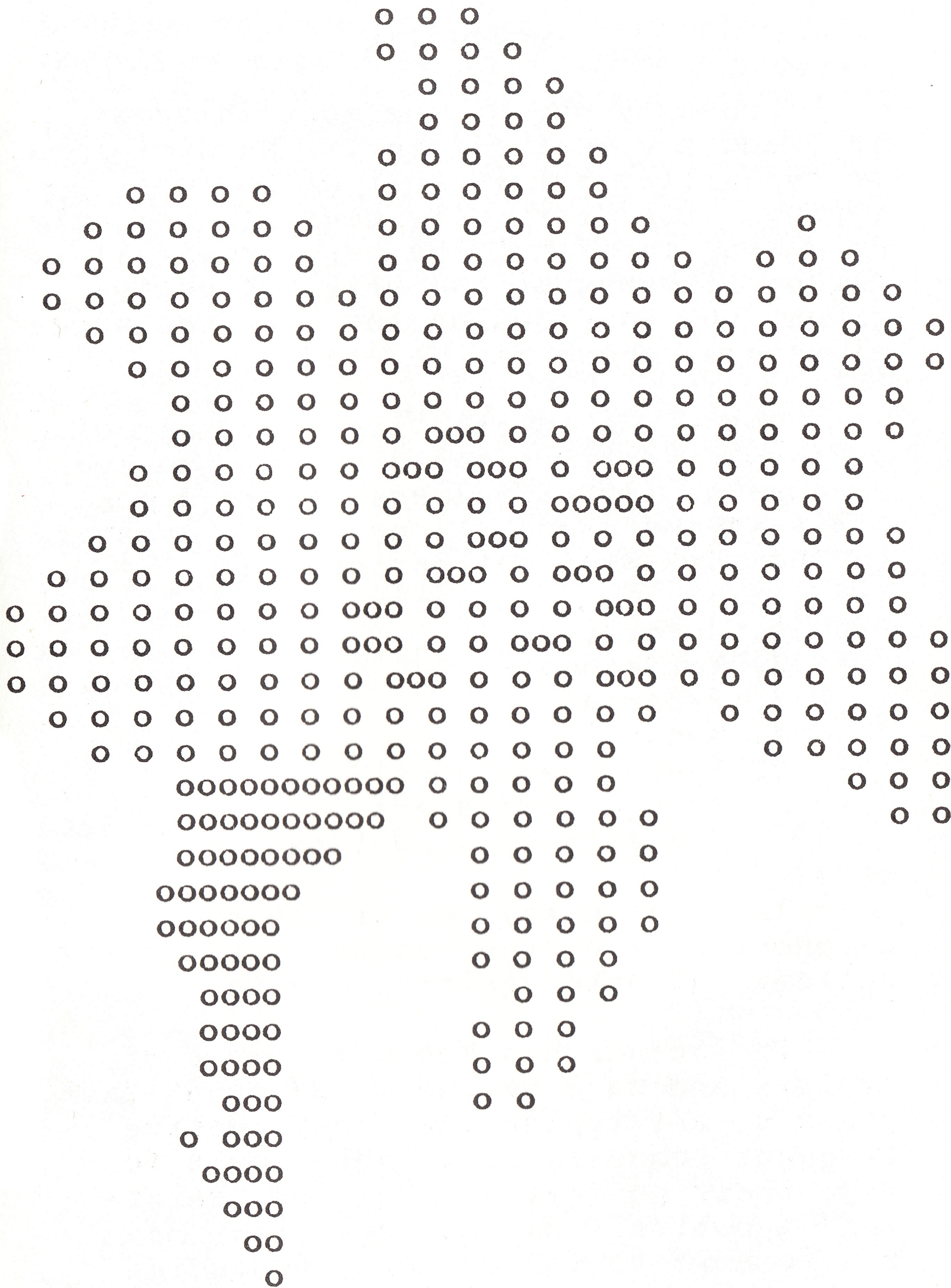


A large graphic of the United States map, including Alaska and Hawaii, composed of dollar signs (\$) and dots (.). The map is oriented with the top to the left. The text 'U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE' is printed at the bottom of the image.











## PORTRAITS

Probably one of the most interesting, and yet most difficult, subdivisions of typewriter art is that of portrait typing. Its difficulty consists not only in making sure that the typed portrait is a good likeness of the original photograph, but in choosing the best technique of several which may be used.

Uses. Of course, the chief use of typed portraits is for display. However, because of its uniqueness, a typed portrait may be used, in one way or another, in the following categories:

1. Advertising
2. Letterheads
3. Programs
4. Menus
5. School yearbooks
6. School newspapers
7. Miscellaneous publications

If used in any one of the above categories, the typed portrait is an excellent attention-getting device.

The author has known a number of typists who have become so adept at this phase of art typing that they receive frequent requests from individuals to type their portraits. Fee for "painting" a portrait on the typewriter may run from \$5 to \$50 or more, depending upon the artist's ability and the size of the portrait to be typed.

Construction. Perhaps the easiest style of portrait typing comes under the



heading of "outline pictures." The best method of procedure is to draw the outline of the portrait in very light pencil lines on a sheet of paper. Insert this paper into the machine, and by following the pencil outline (typing over it so as to obscure it), the portrait is typed. The portrait on Page 59 is typed in this manner.

The portraits on Pages 60 and 61 can be easily typed (after a little practice) by determining the light and dark areas of the portrait. Use an "X" or "\$" (or other fairly solid full-space letter or character) for the dark areas and leave the light areas blank. Portraits of this type and the type shown on Page 61 should be held at a distance of six or more feet from the eyes for the best effect.

The portrait on Page 62 employs the principles of shading, described on Page 47. In planning this type of portrait, it is suggested that the following steps be followed:

1. With a soft pencil, trace the outline of the face on a very thin sheet of white paper (a sheet of onionskin is perfect) placed over the photograph, which is held against the light.

2. Outline the light and dark areas, indicating by pencil notations just what letter or character should be typed in each area.

3. Place the traced pattern over a carbon and a clean sheet of paper.



4. Insert these into the typewriter and proceed to type, following the pencil notations previously made.

If any character or letter would seem to fall between two different types of shaded areas (as, for example, if an "M" would partly come into an "N" or other area), decide whether most of it would come into one area or another. If most of it would come into the "N" area, then an "N" should be struck; otherwise, the "M" should be struck. This point is often quite important, as when the nose, eyes, ears, and mouth areas are typed; it is relatively unimportant around the hairline.

As just indicated, the most difficult part of a portrait is the nose, followed closely by the eyes, ears, and mouth. Great care should be taken (1) in pencilling these areas in and (2) in typing them.

As was stated in a previous section, all of the designs in this book are typed without the use of the variable line spacer. However, if shaded portraits such as the one shown on Page 62 are to be typed, it is suggested that the variable line spacer be used to make each line of letters and/or characters just touch the preceding one. In this way, the portrait can often be made to look more realistic.



















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